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CLOSED SHELF.

LET'S MARCH FORWARD FOR NEW VICTORY, IN RESPONSE TO PARTY'S CALL!

Wholeheartedly welcoming the results of the Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party, Rodong Shinmoon carried on Sept. 20 an editorial titled, "Let's march forward for a new victory, in response to the Party's call!" according to a KCNA report from Pyongyang. The editorial follows in part:

On Sept. 18 the brilliant Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party wound up its schedules with great success.

After summing up with pride the great victory of Marxism-Leninism in our country—victories won heretofore by the Party and the people through their hard struggle after the Third Congress, the Fourth Congress adopted unanimously decisions on the historic activities of the Party Central Committee, opening up a bright prospect for our people. This Congress also adopted the Seven-Year Plan on developing the national economy (1961 to 1967) of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, approving the statistical figures of the plan, and an appeal for peaceful unification of the fatherland. Further, the Congress elected members of the Central Leading Organs of the Party headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung as Chairman of the Party Central Committee. By carrying out successfully its entrusted responsibilities, the Congress made an immeasurable contribution to a further development of the Koren revolution and to the happiness of the people.

Decisions adopted by the Congress impressed deeply the the people and encouraged them to a new battle. Many mass rallies are now being held in Pyongyang and in various other districts throughout the country, and all the participants are voicing unanimously their determination to carry out the Congress decisions successfully.

The Congress testified to the monolithic unity in thought and will of the Party, united firmly around the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, and to the unbreakable ties of the Party with the people. The Congress also proved the correctness of the policy line of the Party as well as the wiseness of its guidance in leading our revolution to proceed along the shortest road.

The indomitable vitality of our Party policy line can be explained by the fact that it is a creative application of the general principles of Marxism-Leninism to the reality of our country and the most correct reflection of the ripe demand of the Korean revolution as well as the aspiration of the people. By following faithfully the Party policy lines which were followed in time at respective stages in the course of the Korean revolution and by carrying through them to the end, we have been able to win overall victory in the socialist revolution of our country, to fulfill victoriously the great historic cause of basic socialist construction and to enable our country to get rid of its age-old backwardness and privation. By making an all-out effort to realize the Party's economic policy of giving priority to the development of heavy industry, while guaranteeing simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture, we have succeeded in constructing a powerful base of heavy industry, with the machine industry as the core, and likewise a powerful base of light industry, on the war-devastated land. Further, we have built on a firm foundation a socialist agriculture equipped with modern technology, and have raised the material and cultural living standards of the people in a very short space of time.

Today, our Party has become an reliable and powerful party, which, with its experienced leadership, will lead with conviction our people to further victory for the cause of the Korean revolution as ever before, by continuously adhering faithfully to Marxism-Leninism.

The undefeatable strength of our Party resides in the monolithic unity of its ranks, both organizational and ideological.

Our Party is now an unbreakable entity which breathes and acts just like one man. This cohesiveness and unity of the entire Party will render it invincible and a decisive assurance to enable us to scale victoriously the high peak of socialism which towers before us.

The Congress demonstrated wholehearted support of all people for and their confidence in the Party and the solid and close unity between the Party and the people.

Through difficult struggle for the cause of the revolution, the Party has always trusted the masses, while the masses, in their turn, have continued their march under the leadership of the Party.

Adamant unity between the Party and the people——this is the source of the invincibility of the Korean revolution and the surest guarantee of victory for us all.

Also the Congress demonstrated the spirit of proletarian internationalism and its great vitality.

Positive support and encouragement extended to our Party from fraternal parties are invaluable factors for our further victory. "Under whatsoever circumstances we will exert all our efforts for the unity of the Socialist camp, for defence of the firm unity of the international communist movement and for the development of cooperative relations among fraternal parties, continuously basing our Party on the principle of Marxism-Leninism and on proletarian internationalism" (Decisions). The Seven-Year Plan presented to the Congress is the magnificent programme of Socialist construction to lead our country to further prosperity and development and the people to greater happiness. The cardinal task of the Seven-Year Plan is to realize technical innovation and cultural revolution in our country, to turn our country into a socialist industrial state with modern industry and developed agriculture and to improve by leaps and bounds the people's material and cultural living standards (Decisions).

The flying-horse symbolizing Korean people's victorious march toward a new peak of socialist construction.

For a successful fulfillment of this plan, we must speed up our march.

The successful fulfillment of the Seven-Year Plan will enhance further the political and economic strengh of our country and will strengthen more and more the revolutionary base in the northern part of the country, opening up a phase decisively favoring peaceful unification of our fatherland.

Analyzing carefully the concrete situation in present-day South Korea, the Congress defined the nature of the revolution in South Korea, showing clearly the prospect of this revolution. While, at the same time, making clear tasks to be carried out and aid to be extended for the successful accomplishment of the revolution, the Congress hammered out concrete tasks to realize the great cause of peaceful unification of the country.

Now, the U.S. imperialists and their flunkeys are trying more and more desperately to maintain their colonialist rule in South Korea, which faces imminent collapse, drawing more and more heavily on the sheet-anchor of the bestial South Korean military dictatorship. However, the actual situation in South Korea demonstrates clearly that before long the South Korean military regime will come to its final collapse and an end will be put to the colonialist rule by the U.S. imperialists. The U.S. imperialists, the inveterate enemy of the Korean people, should immediately pull out of South Korea. Division of our fatherland should be put a period to at the earliest date so that the South Korean people maybe saved as soon as possible from their present difficulties.

If the South Korean workers and farmers stand up unitedly in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation, rallying all the patriotic and democratic forces around themselves, they can defeat their enemy and win victory without fail. "No enemy is strong enough to repress the burning desire of Korean people to live happily together in a unified fatherland. Only a complete defeat is in store for the U.S. imperialists" (Decision).

The furtherance of socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic and the historic cause of unifying peacefully our country demand that the Party, as the fighting staff for the Korean revolution, strengthen itself further, both organizationally and ideologically and increase further its fighting power.

For the moment, we should continue to push more powerfully movements for increased production which the patriotic working people of our country have conducted up to now to honor the Fourth Party Congress with greater labour achievements. So, it is our pressing task to fulfill ahead of schedule a production target set for each sector of the national economy: These targets set at five million tons for grain production, 25 million meters for textile fabrics, 800,000 tons for acquatic products, 1.2 million tons and 1.5 million tons for steel and coal, repectively, 200,000 units for housing construction. All of these targets should be accomplished by the end of next year at the latest.

We should make all the necessary preparations for conquering these six peaks.

Open to us is a grandiose prospect promising victory. We have the Marxist-Leninist Party experienced through the past hard struggles for revolution. Comrade Kim Il Sung is with us. He will lead us continuously forward, showing the correct way for us to follow. There is no limit to the strength of the people who are united firmly around the Party and are marching with conviction toward further victory. 1,000 million friends of our fraternal countries support us, and the progressive people of all the world stand by our side.

Raising high the banner of ever-victorious Marxism-Leninism and united like a monolith around the Party Central Committee headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung, our people will accomplish successfully the historic tasks presented by the Fourth Party Congress for a further development of our country and for the prosperity of our nation.

Let's march forward more vigorously toward a new peak of victory, upholding in concert tne decisions of the historic Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party!

Only victory is waiting for us as we carry out these gigantic tasks!

In Honor of 12th Founding Anniversary of PRC

Korean Party, Gov't Leaders Cable to Chinese Counterparts

In commemoration of the 12th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, Kim Il Sung, Chairman of the KWP Central Committee and Premier of the DPRK Cabinet, and Choi Young Kun, Chairman of the Presidium of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly jointly sent a congratulatory cable on Sept. 30 to Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China, Chu Teh, Chairman of the Presidium of the PRC National People's Assembly, and Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

The cable follows in part:

In commemoration of the 12th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, we, in the name of the KWP Central Committee, the Presidium of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly and Government, and all the Korean people, extend our heartfelt congratulations, through you, to the fraternal Chinese people.

The foundation of the People's Republic of China marked a new era in the history of the Chinese people, contributing greatly to collapse of imperialism and the colonialist system. It also encouraged boundlessly the Asian, African and Latin American peoples to their struggles for national liberation.

The results obtained by the Chinese people in their socialist construction and continuous increase of political and economic prestige of the country are strengthening markedly the might of the Socialist camp, as an important contribution toward maintaining and consolidating peace in the Far East and in the world.

We sincerely hope that you and the fraternal Chinese people will achieve new exploits in your noble work of promoting socialist construction of China, opposing the war pplicy of the U.S. imperialist and safeguarding peace.

FLOWERY WORDS CANNOT COVER UP KENNEDY'S AGGRESSIVE COLORS

U.S. President J.F. Kennedy made a long-winded speech in the U.N. General Assembly on Sept. 25, according to a foreign dispatch.

As is unanimously recongnized by newspapers in many countries, there was no new opinion nor idea in his speech.

The master of the White House appeared on the platform of the General Assembly, driven by dire necessity to cover up with all sorts of flowery words the aggressive and warlike character of U.S. imperialism.

As is well known, the aggressive foreign policy, which has been directed by Kennedy under the slogan "An arrow in the left hand and a twig of laurel tree in the right," exposed the United States to the greatest danger of isolation and denunciation by world public opinion, in only a few months after he took power.

Considering the present situation decisively disadvantageous to his country, President Kennedy plotted to justify his new aggressive war provocation policy and to shift the resposibility for the present critical international situation caused by the aggressive war policy of U.S. imperialism, on to the shoulders of the Soviet Union and other socialist nations, with the vicious aim of avoiding inescapable denunciation by world public opinion in the current General Assembly.

President Kennedy was compelled to refer to the disarmament issue.

However, he proposed a meaningless "disarmament plan" to obscure the heart of the matter. If he were sincerely concerned about disarmament, he should have referred to the problem of banning unconditionally nuclear weaspons and all the other weapons of mass extermination of populations, and of eliminating military bases of U.S. and NATO allies in the world as well as all the other armaments.

Nevertheless, he avoided this problem. This clearly demonstrates that the U.S. imperialists, unwilling to carry out substantial disarmament, are plotting to increase continuously nuclear weapons and other armed forces, and to build up and improve their military strength, delaying disarmament by empty talks.

Kennedy resorted to deception in his speech as he had done on the problem of a peace treaty with Germany and that of West Berlin. He tried to persuade the people to recognize that the Soviet Union and other socialist nations should be held reponsible for the serious international dispute over the German problem.

However, Kennedy, whatever intrigue he may make, cannot force public opinion to deny the the correctness of a proposal by the Soviet Union and other socialist nations to solve the West Berlin problem on the basis of signing a peace treaty with Germany. Nor can he delay enforcement of the proposal.

Kennedy said, "The United States agrees with those who regard colonialism as one of the key issues in this General Arrembly."

However, his speech proved that his "concern" over this problem is nothing but a fraudulent gesture to curry favor with delegates from Asian, African and Latin American countries. He did not refer at all to the Algerian, Angolan, West Irian and Congolese peoples who are now undergoing sufferings caused by colonialism.

Moreover, he shamelessly plotted to substitute anti-communism for anti-colonialism.

In this way, he scattered villainous slanders against East European countries, concerning their domestic affairs.

Kennedy's provocative words only demonstrated that the U.S. imperialists are in no way interested in eliminating colonies and that they are trying to turn denunciation directed at the Western Powers against socialist countries.

Kennedy said in his speech that the danger of war in South East Asia was caused by "aggressive" actions of "other countries," and not by the aggressive and warlike policy of U.S. imperialism. This statement has aroused strong public indignation.

He referred to alleged "threats," saying "South Vietnam is already attacked..." or "The peaceful borders of Burma, Cambodia and India have been invaded." He did not cover up the U.S. imperialists' intention of maintaining through the United Nations their colonialist rule confronting total bankruptcy in these districts, urging the United Nations to take measures against these "threats."

As is shown above, Kennedy's speech betrayed the true colors of the U.S. imperialists, aggression and war incarnate, who instead of paying any concern to disarmament and elimination of colonies, are still pushing their policy of strengthening armed forces and preparing for a war.

In other words, his speech shows clearly that no flowery words or deceptive gestures can cover up the aggressive character of the U.S imperialists and that all the peoples of the world should strengthen their struggles against U.S. imperialism.

Rightful Status of PRC in UN Should Be Restored

The People's Republic of China, whose polulation accounts for one-fourth of the world population, should restore her rightful status in the United Nations and in other international organizations—this is the unanimous demand of the world people and the realization of this demand is essential for the United Nations to accomplish its mission and purpose.

The current session of the U.N. General Assembly decided by an overwhelming majority to place on the agenda the "restoration of legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations," as proposed by the Soviet delegation. This is a reflection of the trend of the times.

The U.S. imperialists did not oppose the proposal so openly as they had done. This demonstrates that they have suffered a shameful failure in pushing their rigid policy of taking a hostile attitude toward the People's Republic of China and of isolating it from the world.

The U.S. imperialists, finding themselves unable to avoid debate on the restoration of legitimate rights of China in the U.N., urged New Zealand to make a proposal on "the question of China's representation in the U.N.."

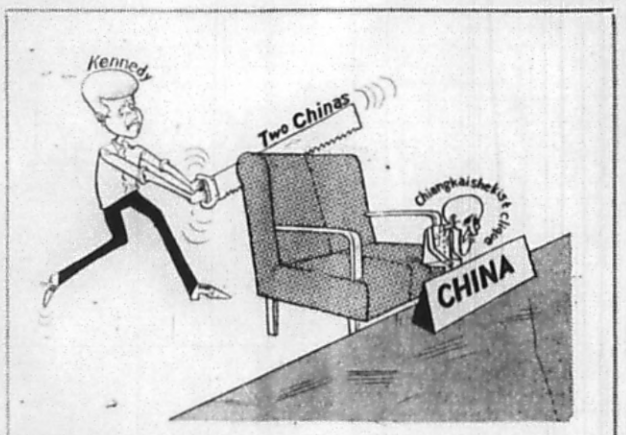
The new "tactics" of U.S. imperialism is to create "two Chinas" in the current General Assembly. U.S. imperialism insists that it will "admit" entry of the People's Republic of China into the U.N., on the condition that Taiwan be seperated from the territory of China. They openly admit that this is a "political trap" to compel the PRC to refuse entry into the U.N..

Whether or not to admit the PRC into the U.N. it is now out of question. Originally, China is not only a member of the U.N., but a permanent member of the Security Council.

Representing China is the government of the PRC which defeated aggression by foreign imperialism and toppled the traitorous reactionary rule, and is now leading the Chinese people to happiness, national prosperity and a new socialist life. This is the undeniable fact that occurred before the world 12 years ago.

As for representatives of the Chiang Kai-Shek clique usurping China's seat, backed by the U.S., they are a "political corpse" who have long since been rejected by the Chinese people. They cannot represent anyone else but themselves.

The U.S. is utilizing the Chiang clique in order to separate Taiwan, which is part of Chinese territory, from the PRC, and to use it as a base for invading China and other Asian countries.



...not to give the PRC a seat in the U.N.. — Che Jun

Joint Communique Issued by DPRK, Mali Gov't Delegations

A joint communique was issued in Pyongyang on Sept. 30 by the government delegations of the DPRK and the Republic of Mali over the signitures of their heads, Jung Il Ryong, Vice-Premier of the DPRK Cabinet, and Madaira Keita, Minister of the Interior and Information of the Republic of Mali, according to a KCNA report of Sept. 30 from Pyongyang.

The joint communique follows in part:

At the invitation of the D PRK Government, the government delegation of the Republic of Mali, headed by Madaira Keita, Minister of the Interior and Information of the Republic of Mali, paid a good-will visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea between Sept. 23 and Sept. 30, 1961.

During the visit, talks were held between the government delegation of the DPRK and that of the Republic of Mali.

In the course of the talks, held in an atmosphere of sincerity and friendship, the two delegations exchanged opinions concerning the further development of friendship and cooperation between the two states, and also on a number of questions of mutual interest. A complete identity of views was recorded on all questions discussed.

Both delegations noted with great satisfaction that the relations of friendship and cooperation are growing daily between the two countries.

At the talks the Korean side paid high tribute to the successes of the people of Mali who have freed themselves from French imperialist slavery and won national independence. The Korean side expressed warm solidarity with the struggle of the people of Mali for the elimination of the aftermath of long colonial rule, for the establishment of their own national economy and for the consolidation of their national independence as well as against the aggressive policies by imperialists toward Mali.

Both delegations believe that a speediest end must be put to every form of colonialism and national oppression, and express solidarity with the struggle of the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America for freedom and national sovereignty.

The Mali side, recognizing that peaceful unification of Korea is a rational and pressing problem, expressed strong support for the firm position of the DPRK Government demanding that all imperialist foreign troops, including the American forces, be evacuated from South Korea and that peaceful unification of Korea be achieved through all Korean free elections, based on democratic principles, without any external interference.

An identity of views was recorded between both delegations on the necessity of extending possible economic assistance to each other.

Premier Kim Il Sung Congratulates President Sekou Toure of Guinea on 3rd Anniversary of Guinean Independence

* PYONGYANG (KCNA)—Premier Kim Il Sung, in honor of the third anniversary of declaration of independence of the Republic of Guinea, sent on Oct. 1 a congratulatory cable to President Sekou Toure. In the cable, the Premier hoped that the President and the Guinean people would fulfil great achievements in their struggle for prosperity of the country and for Africa and world peace.

Algerian Premier Wires Back to Premier Kim Il Sung

* PYONGYANG (KCNA)—Premier Kim Il Sung received on Sept. 25 from Ben Youffet Khedda, Premier of the provisional government of Algeria a cable thanking the premier for his cable sent on the occasion of the 3rd anniversary of the establishment of the provisional government of the Algerian Republic.

Agreement of Scientific Cooperation Signed Between Korea and Bulgaria

* PYONGYANG (KCNA)—An agreement of scientific cooperation between the Korean Academy of Sciences and the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences was signed in Pyongyang on Sept. 28. The agreement, signed on the basis of the cultural cooperation agreement inked on July 25, 1955, is aimed at developing science and deepening friendship between the two countries, promoting scientific cooperation and exchanging experience accumulated in their scientific studies and activities.

Korean Academy of Sciences Admitted in World Federation of Scientific Workers

* LONDON (TASS–KCNA)—The directorate of the World Federation of Scientific Workers approved at its ninth plenary session membership of the Korean Academy of Sciences, according to a Tass dispatch of Sept. 28 from London.

Ceylon-Korea Friendship Ass'n Formed in Colombo

* COLOMBO (TASS–KCNA)—The Ceylon-Korea Friendship Association was recently formed in Colombo. This association is aimed at developing friendship and cooperation between the Korean and the Ceylon people, exchanging information and experience by means of lectures, films, exhibitions, cultural groups and others, and at strengthening cultural and trade relations between the two peoples.

WORKING PEOPLE RISE UP IN RESPONSE TO PARTY'S APPEAL!

All the working people in North Korea are now rising for fulfilling the program targets of the Seven-Year Plan (1961-1967) approved by the historical KWP Fourth Congress.

All the domains of the national economy in our country will fulfil its amazing development, when the Seven-Year Plan is completed.

Construction of Big Thermal-Power Station Started

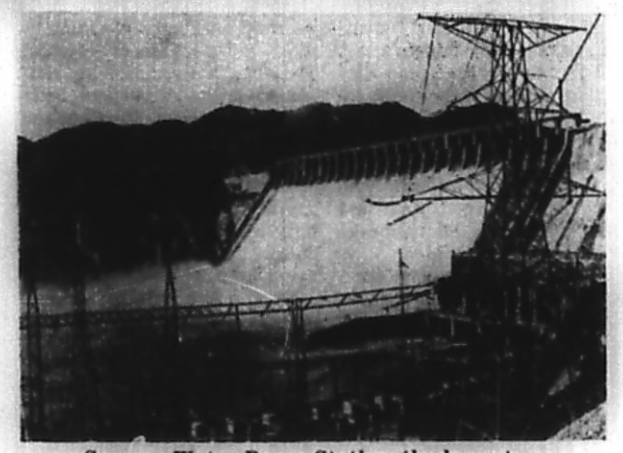
A rally was held at the construction site of Pyongyang Thermal-Power Station on Oct. 1 to promote construction of the power station, which, when completed, will have a capacity of generating 400,000 kw, according to a KCNA report of Oct. 1 from Pyongyang.

In his report at the rally, An Bek Un, Chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee, emphasized the importance of the station in the power industry, saying that the big task is set forth before us to successfully fulfil many thermal-power stations as well as water power stations during the Seven-Year Plan, and to increase the generating capacity of our country by more than 2 million kw.

Electric power produced at the Pyongyang Thermal-Power Station will be used not only to meet the demand from plants, enterprises and houses in the city, but to send steam and hot water to housing units.

Later, the rally adopted a resolution expressing the determination to manufacture and operate within next year a dynamo capable of producing 50,000 kw. The generating capacity of the station will be increased to 200,000 kw in 1963 and the construction completed by 1965, the resolution said.

Meanwhile, workers and technicians at Dean Electric Machine-Manufacturing Factory, a powerful electric industry base, decided at a rally to turn out more electric machines, in order to help accomplish the Party's policy line of promoting over-all technical renovation in the national economy and of giving priority to development of the electric power industry.



Supung Water Power Station—the largest station in Asia.

The target figure for the production of dynamos in 1967 is 486,000 kva and for that of motors 1,873,000 kw. These figures were approved by the Fourth Party Congress. High-pressure, big transformers and various kinds of electric machines are also planned to be turned out during the period.

Chu Sang Du, Chairman of the Party's committee in the factory, stated that water power generators with a total capacity of 900,000 kva and thermal power generators totalling 1,100,000 kva in capacity will be turned out during the Seven-Year Plan, while transformers of the 220,000-20,000 class and large-capacity high-pressure transfomers will be also produced.

Another Big Furnace Built in Whanghai Iron Works

A due ceremony was held on Sept. 22 at the Whanghai Iron Works, a metallurgical centre of our country, for commissioning Furnace No. 2 with a capacity of 250,000 tons, according to a KCNA report of Sept. 22 from Pyongyang. The ceremony was attended by Premier Kim Il Sung and other Party and Government leaders.

The workers of the Whanghai Iron Works had completed the furnace as a labour gift to the recent Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party. With the commissioning of the new furnace, the iron works came to have an annual capacity of 500,000 tons of pig iron.

Premier Kim Il Sung and other Party and Government leaders such as Kim Chang Man, Kim Kwang Hyup, Li Jong Ok and Chung Joon Taik arrived at the Iron works amid the warm cheers of the citizens and workers of the Songrim City.

When the Premier cut the red tape hanging in front of the furnace mouth, the crowds surrounding the furnace burst into enthusiastic applause and cheers.

After a few tense moments, molten steel flowed out of the mouth sending thousands of yellow sparks flying and poured into the pot like a cascade.

Drawing on the experiences accumulated in building Furnace No. 1 in 1958 on their own designing and with their own technique, material and labour, the workers and technicians of the iron works scored the excellent labour exploits of finishing the second furnace in only six months, four months ahead of schedule.

The commissioning of the new furnace will go a long way toward the reinforcement of the ferrous metallurgical base of our country and scaling the high eminence in iron and steel output indicated by the Party in the Seven-Year Plan.

The target figures of the Seven-Year Plan endorsed by the Fourth Party Congress provide for bringing the pig iron and granulated iron output up to 2.3 million tons and the steel output also to 2.3 million tons in 1967.

Seven-Year Plan Opens Up Grand Prospect to Co-op. Farmers in Hwangju Plains

Autumnal tints are in full glory here in Hwangju plains, too, in the central-southern part of West Korea. Far-stretching golden waves of rice-fields! Here people are busy in rice harvesting. In red-dyed orchards, girls are picking apples, singing songs. The struggle for one million ton increase of grain production is scoring victory throughout the North Korean countryside. In Hwangju plains 75,000 tons of grain are expected to be harvested this year. This represents a 60 per cent increase over last year's grain production. The Party policy of irrigation, electrification and mechanization bears fruit in this plains, too.

This year, rice has ripened earlier than usual in the countryside of the DPRK.

Farmers here are greatly encouraged by the brilliant prospect opened up by the historic 4th KWP Congress. They will be able to enjoy a richer and more cultured life during the Seven-Year Plan period. At the end of the Seven-Year Plan period, in Hwangju plains 150,000 tons of grain will be produced in only one year. This accounts for the total grain output during five years under Japanese imperialist rule.

Agriculture in this plains will be developed on the basis of the latest results of agricultural science. Making full use of the characteristics of this area, fruit-growing, stock-raising and silk-raising industries will be extensively developed more speedily than other domains of agriculture.

During the Seven-Year Plan period, 23,000 tons of meat, 700 tons of milk, five million eggs and more than 300 tons of cocoons will be turned out every year in this plains. The production of fruits, the principal products of this area, will remarkably increase. Nearly 50,000 tons of apples are expected to be harvested annually.

During the period, land of 3,000 jungbo will be newly brought under cultivation, paddy field acreage increase by 7,000 jungbo, and some of the present upland plots will be changed into paddy fields.

Construction of an irrigation system will be started near the Hwangju River, and each agricultural cooperative will have some 20 tractors and many other farming machines. Farmers' living there will be remarkably improved. Annual income per household will be eight tons of grains and more than 1,000 won in cash.

"Country of Morning Calm"

—An Englishman's Impression on Korea—

John Mahon, a member of the Political Bureau of the English Communist Party's Central Committee recently sent a letter to the editorial staff bureau of the "Rodong Shinmoon," according to a KCNA report of Oct. 4 from Pyongyang. He stayed in Korea for about 12 days as chief of his Party's delegation to the KWP Fourth Congress.

The following is a part of the letter addressed to a Korean worker, in which he tells about his impression on Korea.

In England far away from Korea, a text-book writes, "Korea is a country which withnessed cultural efflorescene in ancient times. It is formally called a "country of morning calm."

To Englishmen who support the international communist movement, Comrade Kim Il Sung is known as organizer and leader of the partisans who struggled against Japanese imperialism bent on placing the whole Asia under its control.

The Korean people live in our minds as heroes who defended their country, liberated by the great Soviet Union, against aggression by U.S. and British imperialisms.

The Korean people, preserving their tradition handed down from time immemorial, are marching forward, taking pride in their fatherland which boasts of a long history.

Really, you were heroic in safeguarding your territory and later in constructing Socialism there.

While carrying out this great task, you showed a good example to all the peoples.

You are an outstanding people. We can see refulgent wisdom on your brows, and belief in your eyes. You look full of joy. And we can see a new type of men in your attitude toward work.

You have a full understanding to the significance of working for future prosperity of your fatherland and for strengthening the might of the Socialist camp.

What great tasks you have accomplished and what wonderful achievements you will obtain in future!

Textile Production Increases

Factory workers in local areas are increasing systematically the output of winter cloths and knitted goods.

They are now producing per day some 36,000 metres of winter cloth and some 21,000 pieces of underwear more than in August. The monthly production of various textiles has been raised by one million meters as against that in August. These textile products are more popular with the consumer because of their improved quality and excellent colours.

This year, some 300 machines were newly installed at local factories,— weaving, knitting, and, weaving and spinning machines, and cotton gins. Technology and equipment at these factories have been largely improved. Further, the utilization rate of equipment at these factories has been raised considerably. These contributed toward markedly increasing the production and improving the quality of products at these factories.

Workers at these factories, producing about half of daily necessaries of this country, are now concentrating their efforts to produce 250 million meters of textiles in 1962, a target set by the Fourth Party Congress before the textile industry.

U.S. Imperialism is the Primary Object of Struggle of S. Korean People, Sworn Enemy of all Korean People

Analyzing profoundly the present situation in our fatherland and putting forward a concrete programme for accomplishing the pressing task of the nation—the great cause of the unification of the fatherland —, Premier Kim Il Sung's historic summary report on the activities of the Party Central Committee at the 4th KWP Congress and the declaration of the Congress, have strongly called on all the Korean people both at home and abroad to rise in a nation-wide struggle for peaceful unification of the fatherland as well as for the freedom and liberation of the South Korean people.

* In his summary report, Premier Kim Il Sung pointed out: "Occupation of South Korea by the U.S. forces and their aggressive policy are a fundamental obstacle to peaceful unification of our country and to a democratic development of South Korean society. These are also the root-cause of all the miseries and sufferings the South Korean people are undergoing." Since the first day of their occupation of South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have carried out all possible, atrocious machinations to split our fatherland and to subject South Korea to colonial subjugation.

* The South Korean puppet regime is nothing but a tool in the hands of the U.S. imperialists to carry out their policy of colonial subjugation. The ringleaders of the South Korean reactionary forces are none other than the U.S. aggressors. Backed by their aggressive forces stationed in South Korea and on the strength of the decoy of "aid" and various subordinate "agreements" and "treaties," concluded between them and the South Korean puppet regime, the U.S. imperialists control South Korea politically, economically and militarily, and impose a shameless and predatory colonial rule on the South Korean people. The U.S. imperialists map out all the policies of the South Korean puppet regime, and guide, control and supervise the puppet regime in carrying out these policies.

In order to maintain their colonial rule over South Korea, the U.S. imperialists are barbarously suppressing and murdering patriotic people who are fighting for the unification of the fatherland and its democratic development, while obstructing peaceful unification of Korea.

* Since the "military coup," more than 100,000 patriots and innocent people have been arrested and imprisoned, many members of progressive political parties killed, on the charge that they advocated peaceful unification of the country. The president and editors of "Minjok Ilbo" were sentenced to death or to heavy penalties, and many patriotic students are facing death.

* All political parties and social organizations were forcibly dissolved, freedoms of assembly and demonstration banned, numerous newspapers, news agencies and publishing houses were ordered closed, and now a strict news-blackout is enforced. Today, South Korea has been turned into a dark land where people enjoy no democratic freedoms and rights at all, a shambles where terrorism and murdering reign. Atrocious murderers, the U.S. imperialists are suffocating the South Korean people's social and political life.

* Meanwhile, the U.S. imperialists are bent on preparing a new aggressive war. They brought atomic and guided missile weapons and many other new-type weapons into South Korea. They pulled into South Korea from their country three combat units armed with "new-type" weapons. They are expanding military bases on a large scale and are forcibly drafting South Korean youths and adults into the puppet army. And lastly, they are frequently staging military maneuvers, intensifying tensions in Korea. All these facts show that the U.S. imperialist occupationists are the very ring-leaders who threaten peace in Korea and obstruct peaceful unification of Korea.

* The U.S. imperialists have forced South Korea to remain a colonial and semi-feudal society, turning it into a land with ruined national industry and agriculture, where poverty and hunger stalk. Further, under the pretext of "economic aid" they have reduced South Korea into a market for U.S. surplus goods, a raw-material supplying base and a war base. Monopolizing 80-90 per cent of the South Korean trade, the U.S. imperialists are forcing their surplus goods on the South Korean people at prices far higher than the international levels, while plundering South Korean raw materials at below-cost prices.

* As a result of the U.S. imperialists' predatory policy, thousands of South Korean factories and enterprises have gone bankrupt and industrial production reduced to one-third of the pre-Liberation level. Especially, since the "military coup," the South Korean economy has collapsed speedily and now confronts a total catastrophe owing to the fascistic measures taken by the U.S. imperialists and the "military regime." This situation has produced more than six million unemployed and casual laborers, which accounts for nearly half the working population of South Korea.

* The U.S. imperialists have ruined the South Korean rural economy. They are frantically trying to retain the landlord system in the South Korean countryside and to maintain and consolidate the semi-feudalistic relations of exploitation. Manipulated by the U.S. imperialists, the South Korean puppet regime enforced a deceptive "land reform." However, this served only to further pulverize farming enterprises and increase peasants' burdens by maintaining the landlord system. Peasants are reduced to debt slavery by landlords and usurers, and tens of thousands of farming households are forced to abandon farming every year.

* The U.S. imperialists' aggressive policy has also left an ugly imprint on South Korean culture. Tney are bent on carrying out a reactionary educational policy to tame the South Korean people as their docile colonial slaves, and on spreading corrupt American culture and the Yankee mode of life. Today, there are 3.5 million illiterates and 800,000 schoolable children shut out of school in South Korea. The decadant Yankee mode of life and culture are destroying our laudable and good customs and precious national culture inherited from our forefathers.

* All these facts clearly show that so long as the U.S. imperialists continue to occupy South Korea, a democratic development of South Korean society is unthinkable, the South Korean people's unhappiness and sufferings do not end, and peaceful unification of our fatherland —the greatest desire of 30 million Korean people—cannot be achieved. Therefore, the U.S. imperialists are the prime object of struggle of the South Korean people as well as the sworn enemy of the entire Korean people.

* So long as the U.S. aggressive forces occupy South Korea, there will be no change at all in the South Korean situation, in spite of repeated shifts of political power. It is impossible for the South Korean people to find a way to live under the U.S. imperialist aggressors' occupation of that part of Korea. Therefore, as is graphically shown in the declaration of the 4th KWP Congress, all the patriotic forces in both South and North Korea should be firmly united in their struggle to force the U.S. imperialists to pull out of our land and to accomplish peaceful unification of the country.

* The South Korean people should fight to denounce all the subordinate "treaties" and "agreements," concluded between America and South Korea, drive out the U.S. imperialists aggressive organs and American advisors, opposing U.S. rule and interference in every field of South Korean society. The South Korean people should wage resistance struggles by all means and ways in such a way that South Korea may be too hot for the U.S. aggressive forces to stay in order to compel them to get out of our country.

* Workers should stage strikes and sabotage actions, youths and students reject forcible conscriptions, and all the people refuse the construction of U.S. military bases. The South Korean "national defense army" should fight to refuse resolutely the command and control by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and, on the side of and in unison with the popular masses, demand the withdrawal of the U.S. forces.

* The South Korean people must not give a single grain nor a drop of water to the U.S. imperialists. Nor an inch of land should be left for them to set their dirty feet on. If all the strata of the South Korean people are firmly united in their struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces, there is no doubt that they will finally be forced to get out of that part of Korea.

* Together with all the compatriots in both South and North Korea, all the Korean citizens in Japan will also pool all their wisdom and energies to achieve peaceful unification of the country, by driving out the U.S. imperialists from our land.

Patriotic Students Sentenced to Heavy Penalties

PYONGYANG Oct. 1 (KCNA)–On Sept. 30, the South Korean military court sentenced 9 students to five to 15 years, according to reports from Seoul.

These students were formerly leaders of the National Students' League for National Unification dissolved by the junta. They were found guilty of the charge that they played leading roles in the "Incident" of the National Students' League for National Unification, which the junta had concocted as a means of suppressing patriotic forces in South Korea.

The South Korean military junta also charged them with advocating peaceful unification of the country and South-North Students' Negotiation.

The junta also charged them with advocating economic and cultural interchange between the South and North of Korea and with playing leading roles in "misleading South Korean students" to oppose the fascistic laws passed by the parliament of Chang Myun regime and to demand abolition of unequal pacts concluded between U.S. and South Korean puppet authorities.

Sentences passed on these students by the court were heavier than those demanded by the prosecution on Sept. 26.

Military Junta Strengthens Suppression

PYONGYANG, Sept. 25 (KCNA)—The South Korean military regime is going to try 14 leaders of mass movements, according to reports from Seoul. Included among them are the former chairman of the North Kyongsang Province Teachers' Union, former leaders of the North Kyongsang Province Branch of the Socialist Popular Party and the Socialist Unity Party, writers, teachers and students, living in the district.

The military junta earlier dissolved all the political parties and social organizations in South Korea.

These persons are charged with agitating "Demonstrations Against Two Laws." What is meant here the "Two Laws" are suppressive laws formulated by the Chang Myun regime: Anti-Communism Extraordinary Law and the Law for Regulation of Demonstrations.

The military junta is going to punish these persons on the charge that they directed demonstrations and rallies in Taegu in March and April as leaders of the then organized Joint Struggle Committee with an aim to shattering the Chang Myun clique's plan to formulate the two laws.

Eurther, the South Korean military fascists are going to try the former chairman and six other leaders of the Progressive Party, on the charge that they performed anti-State acts by advocating economic and cultural interchange between South and North Korea as well as the interchange of pressmen, artists and athletes between the two parts of the country.

WFDY Denounces S. Korean Military Junta

PYONGYANG, Sept. 24 (KCNA)–In connection with the recent suppression of South Korean journalists by the military regime, the Secretariat of the World Federation of Democratic Youth on Sept. 22 sent to the Democratic Youth League of Korea a cable attacking sharply the South Korean military authorities for their barbarous suppression of South Korean journalists. It demanded in the name of 10,100,000 members that the military regime immediately acquit the publisher, editors and reporters of the Minjok Ilbo, an influencial paper in South Korea, whom the junta had arrested unjustifiably on the charge of advocating peaceful unification of their country and sentenced to death or to heavy penalties.

Harvard Univ. Prof. Admits Failure of U.S. Policy

PYONGYANG, Sept. 25 (KCNA)—A Tass report from New York said that Edward Wagner, professor of Harvard University, admitted the failure of U.S. policy on the "Republic of Korea" in his article, "Failure in South Korea" appeared recently in Foreign Affairs.

He wrote in the article that the present situation in South Korea "is daily worsening" and that U.S. policy in South Korea "is faced with daily mounting opposition among the people of various sections."

These facts, he wrote, demonstrate that "U.S. policy toward South Korea is precipitating more rapidly along the path to collapse." Bellicose ruling groups in the U.S. are so nervous about the menace of communism, their representatives have become so short-sighted as not be able to understand the necessity of establishing a popular government in South Korea," he continued.

He noted that U.S. authorities had refused to enforce land reform in South Korea, which would have had a particular significance under the circumstances in those days, if it had been carried out.

Referring to the present South Korean situation, he wrote that it "is too gloomy for any one to see any sign of improvement in the future," and expressed admiration for the results achieved in the northern part of Korea.

He did not overlook the fact that "the enormous achievements made in the northern half of the country are exerting not a small influence upon the South Korean people; there are all possibilities of their inclining more heavily toward communism.

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